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號四零百五千九萬一第 日四廿月十年申庚

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3RD 1920. 五拜禮

號三月二十年九國民華中

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8.00 " " " " " " " " " "	9.30 " " " " " " " " " "	10.30 " " " " " " " " " "	11.00 " " " " " " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " "	12.00 noon " " " " " " " " " "	11.30 " " " " " " " " " "	12.00 noon " " " " " " " " " "
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. every 15 minutes	1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. every 15 minutes	1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
1.30 " " " " " " " " " "	2.00 " " " " " " " " " "	2.00 " " " " " " " " " "	2.30 " " " " " " " " " "
2.30 " " " " " " " " " "	2.30 " " " " " " " " " "	2.30 " " " " " " " " " "	3.00 " " " " " " " " " "
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4.00 " " " " " " " " " "	4.00 " " " " " " " " " "	4.00 " " " " " " " " " "	4.30 " " " " " " " " " "

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TIME TABLE.  
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DOWN TRAINS												
Stations	No. 34 Local.	No. 3 Through Express.	No. 2 Local.	No. 9 Through Express.	No. 11 Local.	No. 14 Through Express.	No. 17 Local.	No. 35 Local.	No. 31 Local.			
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.			
CANTON (Tat Shee) dep.	7.35	7.45	8.15	8.25	8.55	9.05	9.35	9.45	10.15			
SEELONG	7.45	7.55	8.25	8.35	9.05	9.15	9.45	9.55	10.25			
Yung Chee	7.55	8.05	8.35	8.45	9.15	9.25	9.55	10.05	10.35			
Shengtung	8.05	8.15	8.45	8.55	9.25	9.35	10.05	10.15	10.45			
Shing	8.15	8.25	8.55	9.05	9.35	9.45	10.15	10.25	10.55			
Taipei Marine	8.25	8.35	9.05	9.15	9.45	9.55	10.25	10.35	11.05			
Taipei	8.35	8.45	9.15	9.25	9.55	10.05	10.35	10.45	11.15			
Shanghai	8.45	8.55	9.25	9.35	10.05	10.15	10.45	10.55	11.25			
Hankow	8.55	9.05	9.35	9.45	10.15	10.25	10.55	11.05	11.35			
BEIJING	9.05	9.15	9.45	9.55	10.25	10.35	11.05	11.15	11.45			
012235 (Tat Shee) dep.	10.40	10.50	11.20	11.30	12.00	12.10	12.40	12.50	13.20			

UP TRAINS												
Stations	No. 4 Local.	No. 8 Through Express.	No. 7 Local.	No. 10 Through Express.	No. 12 Local.	No. 15 Through Express.	No. 18 Local.	No. 36 Through Express.	No. 32 Local.			
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.			
East Ferry	6.55	7.05	7.35	7.45	8.15	8.25	8.55	9.05	9.35			
HOWSON	7.05	7.15	7.45	7.55	8.25	8.35	9.05	9.15	9.45			
Hankow	7.15	7.25	7.55	8.05	8.35	8.45	9.15	9.25	9.55			
Yung Chee	7.25	7.35	8.05	8.15	8.45	8.55	9.25	9.35	10.05			
Taipei	7.35	7.45	8.15	8.25	8.55	9.05	9.35	9.45	10.15			
Taipei Marine	7.45	7.55	8.25	8.35	9.05	9.15	9.45	9.55	10.25			
Shanghai	7.55	8.05	8.35	8.45	9.15	9.25	9.55	10.05	10.35			
Hankow	8.05	8.15	8.45	8.55	9.25	9.35	10.05	10.15	10.45			
BEIJING	8.15	8.25	8.55	9.05	9.35	9.45	10.15	10.25	10.55			
012235 (Tat Shee) dep.	10.40	10.50	11.20	11.30	12.00	12.10	12.40	12.50	13.20			



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## NEW CLUB FOR HONGKONG.

### INTERESTING DISCUSSION AT A PUBLIC MEETING.

#### INCORPORATION WITH WAR MEMORIAL.

#### THE QUESTION OF A NAME.

Eloquent testimony to the interest felt by the public of Hongkong in the proposed club for civilians and naval and military men, was forthcoming in the large gathering of people at the City Hall, yesterday evening, when a public meeting was called to consider the proposal. His Excellency the Governor presided and among those on the platform with him were Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Durr, K.C.B., H.E. Major-General F. Ventris, C.B., His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria (Hongkong), His Honour the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz), the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, the Hon. Mr. J. Johnston, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, the Hon. Mr. P. Hobson Holyoak, Mr. N. J. Stabb, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Commodore Bowden-Smith, R.N., Colonel Loring, Lieut.-Col. J. Wyndham, Messrs. G. M. Dodwell, M. J. D. Stephens, G. T. Edkins, and several others.

A number of speakers discussed the subject from all points and many conflicting opinions were expressed. Five resolutions were carried. The meeting lasted for nearly two hours, and the outcome was that committees were formed and sanction given for the scheme to be proceeded with.

#### Y.M.C.A. HISTORY.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR called upon Mr. Holyoak to outline the history of the former Y.M.C.A.

The Hon. Mr. P. Hobson Holyoak stated that in 1904, a Y.M.C.A. was opened here, and for ten years continued to occupy the top floor of the Alexandra Building and carried on more or less successfully its work, although hampered throughout in its development by the fact that a sum of \$9,000 was required a year. In 1914 in the month of June they were compelled to move to quarters in Des Vœux Road, owing to an outbreak of plague, and they carried on in these premises until the outbreak of war, which claimed the majority of the members of the Y.M.C.A. and the building had to be closed. From that time arose the question of the construction of a suitable building to welcome the men on their return from the war. With that object in view a subscription list was started and was generously subscribed to by Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. Stephens and Sir Henry May, although he did not think that people realised what a large part Sir Henry May played in the contributions to the building. It was felt that it was not a fitting time, even if space were obtainable, to commence building whilst the war was on, especially at a time when the war looked at its worst. Therefore, the funds were invested in British War stock, and there they were to-day. After the war, discussions again arose as to where the building should be erected, and they were held back by the difficulties of a suitable site and inadequate funds. It was well known that a large Praya Reclamation scheme was about to be embarked upon, which will involve the giving up of the site occupied by the Seamen's Institute. They were also faced with the problem of finding sufficient accommodation. Whispers were going about that the Army was vacating its present site to go to Kowloon, so that there were possibilities of obtaining a suitable site from the War Office for a building. The matter was a pressing one, as the Navy had to provide a site for its new club, and it had been suggested, as an outcome, that a joint scheme be undertaken to embrace the Navy, the Army and the civilians and to provide housing accommodation. It had been suggested that if it were possible to obtain that particular site, that the Navy should erect its own canteen and be responsible for its management but throw the canteen open to all, and that the Y.M.C.A. should erect a building, having between 80 and 100 bedrooms, a gymnasium, a swimming pool, a bowling alley and first-class billiard rooms and a restaurant, together with all other conveniences to be found in a first-class sporting club. It was felt that this could only be done by a scheme of general amalgamation, the Army to give the land, the Navy to support it with a separate institution, and all together to provide a

membership under which the scheme could be worked satisfactorily. A good deal of criticism had arisen, aiming at showing that such a scheme would interfere directly with the Missions to Seamen. This work had been carried on for a long time most successfully, and he was sure that no matter what was done with the present scheme it would not detract in the least from the support that the Seamen's Institute received from the public. He assured Mr. Waldegrave that the new building would not be antagonistic to, or competitive with, the Seamen's Mission. They wished to co-operate (applause). Indeed, there was room for both of them as the Colony was growing. There were more British men here than before the war, and it was certain that the Fleet would be augmented and perhaps also the Army. Whether or not the Army went to Kowloon, new quarters would be required. Criticism had been offered, too, about the suggested name for the new building. After a thorough consideration the Committee believed that the success of the venture depended on its being administered on Y.M.C.A. lines, as the Y.M.C.A. could provide trained men for the work. The Y.M.C.A. had justified its existence during the war, and the fact that a man was a member of it meant assistance if he needed it, when passing home through America or Canada. The housing problem was so acute in Hongkong that if the beds, he had alluded to, were offered they would be booked up within a week. They were not endeavouring to compete with the suggested War Memorial, but he thought everyone there would back him up when he said that it should be a part of the Memorial scheme (applause). It was more fitting to provide a fine building in which men who had returned from the war would find comfort, as a Memorial to those who had fallen, than to spend a large sum of money on a statue. As regards the criticism that the naval, military and civilian elements would not mix he could only say that his experience, on visiting home just at the close of the war, had been that these social barriers were being rapidly swept away, and common manhood and brotherhood established in its place. Speaking for the civilian population of this Colony he would say that there was not one who would not be as pleased to go to the club and play a game of billiards with the soldiers and sailors as with his friends.

#### Y.M.C.A. BUILDING PROPOSAL.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting approve of the erection by public subscription of a Y.M.C.A. building to be managed for the joint use of Navy, Army and Civilians by a joint Board of Directors." He said the resolution raised two questions, one being whether it was really desirable that there should be a building of this nature, and the other if it was desirable that it should be a Y.M.C.A. building. After all that Mr. Holyoak had said nobody would be prepared to dispute the fact that such a building was desirable and therefore necessary. The Naval Commander-in-Chief had had occasion to comment on the absence of social facilities in Hongkong which he found were not sufficient for naval needs. With regard to the Army he thought it was obvious that there was not sufficient accommodation of this nature for the present garrison. When the greater part of the garrison migrated across the water, it was absolutely essential that they should have some place to which they could go when on furlough. From the point of view of the civilians, he thought, it was generally admitted that there was ample room for a Club which would meet the needs of persons who were unable to join one of the existing Clubs. With regard to the question as to whether it should be a Y.M.C.A. building, for the reasons which Mr. Holyoak had given, he was entirely of opinion that it should be. He would confess, in the presence of the Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., that not many years ago he had rather a prejudice against the Y.M.C.A., mainly because he knew nothing about it, and partly because it appeared to him to embrace one particular side of

life. He, however, very soon changed his opinion after a short experience of the admirable work the Y.M.C.A. was doing in Ceylon. He had seen a good deal of its work, and he felt everyone would endorse everything Mr. Holyoak had said about it (Applause).

#### OPINION OF THE NAVY.

Admiral Sir A. L. Durr, K.C.B., who seconded the resolution, said that the two previous speakers had said almost all he had intended to say and, so to speak, had cut the ground from under his feet. Therefore, since all great minds thought alike, there was little to do than support the scheme in toto. However, since the scheme involved the Navy, he had a few words to say in regard to their position. Hongkong was the main base of the China Flotilla, and many men were employed ashore permanently in administrative work. At least once a year the ships came into port for re-fitting, and during that time, there was a certain amount of relaxation. It was consequently essential for the men to have some social facilities ashore. One of the first questions that came before him on his arrival was that of the demolition of the old naval canteen. The reclamation scheme had sounded its death-knell. When he visited the canteen he felt that the Navy was really under an obligation to the Reclamation Scheme. A more unsuitable site and quarters he could not imagine. Straightaway he approached the Admiralty on the matter of a new site. They had given the subject a most sympathetic hearing and had put the matter of a site to the War Office. There the matter stood at present. When the scheme for the amalgamated club was put forward, the Navy ceased its efforts for an individual club with the intention of supporting the new scheme. They had not reached this decision from entirely altruistic reasons; they stood to gain two great advantages. First, the amassing-down of the social barriers which hitherto, and at present, existed in Hongkong. The second great advantage they stood to gain was that of a permanent and worthy memorial to the men who had fallen at the front. For these reasons, they were prepared to support the proposed club as strongly as possible. So far as they were concerned, they had no reason to suppose that the War Office would provide a site, but he was sure that, if the Navy was forced to go on alone, there would be no difficulty about a site. He felt now that, if they all held together, the site would be forthcoming when it was wanted. Last of all, he wanted to announce plainly that the Navy did not stand for a teetotal institution. They wanted a first-class bar and restaurant. These were essential to the success of the Club. In conclusion, he wanted to say that he would not be on the platform supporting any scheme which would in any way interfere with the splendid work Mr. Waldegrave was doing in Hongkong (Applause).

#### SUPPORT OF THE ARMY.

Major-General F. Ventris, C.B., said that he had written home to the War Office on November 1st in regard to the site asking them to cable approval and he hoped to receive a reply before the end of the month. A temperance hall where young men could go without being subject to the temptation of drink was a necessity in every garrison town. This want had been filled in the past by the Soldiers and Sailors' Institute, of which he could not speak too highly and which he understood was to be shortly demolished. Thanks were also due to other similar institutions. Of course, they must always have their canteens and refreshment halls in barracks, but in a place like this where there are so many small detachments, the Commanding Officer, not having sufficient funds, could not make them as comfortable as they would be in a building such as it was now proposed to erect. He intended sending a report of the proceedings to the War Office, and he had no hesitation whatever in recommending the scheme to the favourable consideration of the public. This building would be a grateful tribute to the silent millions who slept beneath foreign soil and at the bottom of the sea (Applause).

#### OFFER OF CO-OPERATION.

Mr. G. T. Edkins said that they had listened with great interest to what the previous speakers had said, and hence the ground had been cut under his feet. The proposed scheme would benefit mainly the Service men, and the canteen would benefit not only the Service men but also civilians; and because the scheme would be beneficial to the Services it would receive the heartiest support of the Colony (cheers). It would provide an up-to-date indoor recreation club, such as did not at present exist—a building with swimming baths, gymnasium and a large entertainment hall, linked up with living quarters

and well-equipped reading rooms. In a measure some such institutions exist in the Colony, rendering good services to the Service men such as the Seamen's Mission, the Soldiers and Sailors' Home and the Sailors' Home, and they provided good accommodation. Meals could be had on the premises and various kinds of recreation were provided. The Seamen's Institute was a model little institute of its kind and did a great deal of good work, both for the men of the mercantile marine and Service men. It had been remarked that there were some who have objections to the present proposal, because it was thought that, with its greater advantages, it would clash with the existing institutes. He was afraid that to some extent this must be so, but the tendency was towards a growing demand for club facilities and recreation. This demand was growing greater and greater, and he believed that there was room for such a scheme, and for the old ones as well. It was proposed to have a hall which would accommodate five hundred persons. He thought in that connection that it would be of advantage to approach those responsible for running existing institutes to join the Committee organising the new Y.M.C.A. building, and he believed that it would be a good thing if they could be persuaded, in due course, to join the board of control, because he felt sure that their advice and guidance would be valuable. He offered for the consideration of those responsible the names of Commander C. W. Beckwith, and the manager of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, which he believed was run by the Wesleyan Mission Amalgamation was the spirit of the times. They saw it proposed in the scheme before them, and it might be found that it could be carried further as regards co-operation between the present Seamen's Institutes and this large scheme. Personally, he was strongly in favour of amalgamating them with the Y.M.C.A. He believed Mr. Holyoak's proposal was sound, and he thought the Y.M.C.A. was the only association which could be depended upon to provide capable men to run it. Their prestige during the war warranted it, and they were the people to provide a body of experienced men in this work of managing the new enterprise. He had much pleasure in supporting the proposal.

#### LOWER DECK VIEW.

Two representatives of the Lower Deck spoke of the desire of the Fleet for a building such as it was proposed to erect. They said that the men of the Fleet wanted social and professional education that would equip them to mix with the civilian wherever they went. They were ashamed to take their friends to the present quarters provided for them. They wanted a place where they could bring their wives and sweethearts.

The resolution was carried.

#### PATRONS OF NEW CLUB.

The Hon. Mr. JOHN JOHNSTONE submitted the following resolution:—"That the following gentlemen be invited to become patrons of the said building, H.E. the Governor, Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G., H.E. Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Durr, K.C.B., H.E. Major-General F. Ventris, C.B., and Commodore W. Bowden-Smith, R.N."

Mr. JOHNSTONE said that, as they were aware, he succeeded Mr. Land in the chairmanship of the War Memorial Committee. Certain recommendations were put forward by his Committee as to the form which this memorial should take, and through H.E. the Governor, they were enabled to obtain "the finest site" on which to erect it. The Finance Committee now had the matter in hand, and in point of fact arrangements had been made to call designs, arrange for judges and to prepare lists, when the present proposal was put forward. As it was evident that there existed a feeling in the Colony that they could employ a large sum of money—such as they decided to devote the Memorial—to better advantage, an emergency meeting of the committee was called this morning to consider whether or not they would be able to serve the requirements of the Colony if they cut down their proposed expenditure on an expensive obelisk supported the idea of a comprehensive Y.M.C.A. building, which would, as events, be of use to our fighting men if, indeed, it did, or did not, become equal value to a considerable body of young Britons within the course of next few years. The result of their meeting was that complete agreement was reached that we should support this Y.M.C.A. scheme wholeheartedly (applause)—making our share in the War Memorial, but that, at the same time, they should also erect in a suitable position in Statue Square a simple but costly remembrance of those







## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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**PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS** of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of DECEMBER, 1920, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at the Junction of Queens Road Central and Pedder Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

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WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8th.—Horace Anson's Powerful play, "THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER" From the Strand Theatre.

THURSDAY, Dec. 9th.—Hubert Henry Davies' Witty Satire, "DOORMATS" From the Globe Theatre.

FRIDAY, Dec. 10th.—H. V. Esmond's Charming Comedy of Youth, "WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE" From the Criterion Theatre.

SATURDAY, Dec. 11th.—The Boasting Farce Comedy, "ELIZA COMES TO STAY" From the Criterion Theatre.

MONDAY, Dec. 13th.—Hubert Henry Davies' Successful Comedy, "CAPTAIN DREW" From the Savoy Theatre.

TUESDAY, Dec. 14th.—Osney Wilde's Satirical Masterpiece, "A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE" Plans at Moultin's. Book well in advance.

## ON SALE

**HONGKONG HANSAID REPORTS** of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1919.

Revised by the Members

PRICE ... .. \$5.

Daily Press Office.

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

**THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE** beg to inform the holders of the TEMPORARY BONDS of the Credit National 1919, which have been subscribed through us, that same must be EXCHANGED in our Paris Office for Definitive Bonds before March 1921. [1783]

## WAR MEMORIAL.

Subscription lists will be found at:—  
HONGKONG CLUB.  
KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.  
VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.  
MOUTRIE'S.  
LANE, CHAWFORD & CO.  
ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.  
CLUB DE RECREIO.

N. J. STARR,  
Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, November 27th, 1920. [1848]

## HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL.

**THE HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL COMMITTEE** invite Architects and Designers to submit DESIGNS in Competition for a MEMORIAL to be erected on the site adjoining Royal Square, opposite the Hongkong Club.  
Intending Competitors, who must be British Subjects resident in the Colony, should apply to the undersigned at the General Post Office, not later than the 31st. of December, 1920, for full particulars and conditions.

M. J. BREEN,  
Honorary Secretary.

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.  
Hongkong, November 24th, 1920. [1853]

## LYSON COMPANY.

**ALL ORDERS for GOODS** to be supplied to the above Firm must bear the joint Signatures of two of the undersigned, otherwise they will not be recognised:—

CHIU CHUN YAT,  
TAM CHUK NAM,  
SIU KAM.

LYSON COMPANY,  
39A, Queen's Road Central,  
HONGKONG. [1854]

## A. G. DA ROCHA.

**AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.**

No. 2A, D'Aguiar Street, Telephone No. 2932.

## WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS:—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS:—

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS:—

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

## A. G. DA ROCHA.

**AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.**

No. 2A, D'Aguiar Street, Telephone No. 2932.

**FAVOUR**ED with instructions from The Government to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, December 4th, 1920, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, 2A, D'Aguiar Street.

**VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.**

Comprising:—  
Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Carpets and Rugs, Ottomans, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror Wardrobe, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Wagon, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Candeliers, Toilet Set, Electric goods and a long line of Sundries.  
Catalogue will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

## A. G. DA ROCHA.

**AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.**

No. 2A, D'Aguiar Street, Telephone No. 2932.

**HAVING** been FAVOURED with instructions from The Liquidator of THE HONGKONG MANUFACTURE CO., LTD., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, December 7th, 1920, at 2.15 P.M., at my Sales Room.

**ONE COMPLETE RICE GLAZING MACHINE.**

made by Nordyke and Wadsworth, and Co., Indiana, U.S.A.

NOTE.—The above Machine is brand new which has just been received from the makers, and is packed in 18 cases. The attention of Rice Exporters is called to this Sale. The Machine will be sold with all tools and errors of description at the Buyers' risk after the fall of the hammer.

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for:—  
Bones P. Q., AD, AP, AW, BF.

**WANTED: FURNISHED ROOM** with bath, without board. Pak or Upper Levels. Reply Box 47, care of Daily Press Office. [1852]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "CHAKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 7th Dec. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, December 1st, 1920. [1853]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KORE.

THE Steamship "KWANRANG"

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## INTIMATION

## A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Ltd.

## HIGH-CLASS PERFUMERY.

We have received fresh stocks of the latest FRENCH PERFUMES from Coty, Dubarry, Chiris, and other high-class perfumers—which include their choicest examples.

Single bottles, Cases of 2 bottles, Caskets of 2 and 3 bottles.

Series of Eau de Cologne and Lavender Water.

Roger & Gallets Perfume in caskets of 2 and 3 bottles.

Coffrets of Perfume Soap and Powder.

At very reasonable prices.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

TELEPHONE 15

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 3rd, 1920.

## THE UNITED STATES AND ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

THE views of Senator Lodge, on the subject of Asiatic Immigration into the United States, briefly reported in one of our telegrams yesterday, are particularly significant at a time when Japan is endeavouring to make a new Treaty with the United States on the subject, as a consequence of the anti-alien legislation recently adopted by the Californian Legislature. Senator Lodge, who is the Republican leader of the Senate, has publicly expressed an ardent wish to see the United States make an arrangement with Canada and Australasia as regards Asiatic immigration. All these countries, he said, were threatened with the same danger, and "it must be faced." In plain terms what Senator Lodge desires is the exclusion of the Asiatic immigrant. He wanted it to be clearly understood that this attitude was not inspired by hostility to any nation, but "there were certain great principles which must be accepted." One was that "no nation has the right to demand that her people migrate to another free country or should find cause for war therein," and he laid it down as a principle that "the first sovereign right was the right to say who should come into the country." Perhaps Senator Lodge has forgotten that the United States was the first Power to contest Japan's sovereign right to say who should come into her country. However, the right to regulate immigration, with certain limitations, is universally recognised, and in her present dispute with the United States Japan is not insisting on a right to unrestricted immigration. To distant observers it would seem that a needless amount of alarm has been created by the presence of the Japanese in California, who represent but a comparatively small percentage of the population. If we seek to discover the root causes of the trouble we find

responsible men disavowing any racial animosity, just as Senator Lodge does. We may quote, for instance, a declaration by the Governor of California to the Secretary of State: "This problem has no origin in narrow race prejudice, or hostility. It is a solemn problem affecting our entire Occidental civilisation. It has nothing to do with any pretensions of race superiority, but it has vitally to do with race dissimilarity and unassimilability."

We discussed in an article some weeks ago some of the social and economic phases of the question. We said among other things—on the authority, too, of the President of the largest labour organisation in Japan—that the reason why Japanese are disliked in California is because they have failed to identify themselves with the labour unions of America, and we alluded to Japanese labour as cheap labour threatening the success of the labour unions in their struggle for a decent existence which, Mr. Gompers says, is denied the workmen in America. We have since been informed from a responsible quarter that, in point of fact, Japanese labour, generally speaking, is paid on a rather higher scale than European labour of the same kind in California, and, as to the failure to assimilate, we are told that American labour unions in California definitely exclude Japanese from membership. We are further told that the Japanese in California are by no means hostile to the country of their adoption, which is exemplified by a statement that the subscriptions to the United States War Loan from Japanese residents in California reached a higher total than the contributions from any other immigrant section of the State. Hence the Japanese case is that, for their failure to "assimilate" the Americans themselves are largely responsible.

The Japanese Government have always recognised the difficulties of the problem and the "Gentlemen's Agreement" is, in fact, a full recognition of the necessity of limiting immigration in the interests of both countries. Japan does not claim, in the words of Senator Lodge, "the right to demand that her people migrate to another free country." What she demands is that, within certain limitations, they shall have the same right to go there as other people. Her statements are anxious that the Japanese who dwell in America should assimilate, and, given a fair opportunity, there is every reason to believe that the Japanese would prove as assimilable as many of the other races which are freely admitted, though the process may be slower. When we realise that the Japanese residing in California represent but a trifle more than 2 per cent. of the population, it is difficult to understand how this negligible Asiatic element can be considered a danger to the dominant and numerically superior race.

Mr. J. H. Wallace has been elected a fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

One case (one death) of cholera and one case of diphtheria were reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

The report of Indragiri Rubber Co., Ltd., shows a profit of \$69,880. No dividend is recommended.

Sir Robert Ho Tung has sent a donation of \$50 to the Bazaar Committee of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Mr. Edward Arnold is shortly publishing a work in three volumes by Sir Charles Eliot on "Hinduism and Buddhism."

An Indian, believed to be insane, jumped from the verandah of the Sikh temple quarters, on Wednesday, sustaining serious injuries.

Sir Bailey Alston, the British Minister to Peking, sailed for New York on October 23rd from Southampton in the Cunard steamship *Aquitania*.

Sir Edward Sassoon has resigned his seat on the board of the Eastern Bank, and Mr. Meyer Sassoon, his brother, has been elected a director.

A Chinese shroff of a firm in No. 1, Chinese Street, is reported to have absconded with \$500 which he had collected on behalf of his firm.

It is proposed to organise at Budapest a Hungarian-Japanese Committee with the object of cultivating friendly relations between Hungary and Japan.

The body of an infant, a year old, with six knife wounds, was found, on Wednesday, in Des Voeux Road West. The Police believe it to be a case of murder.

The *Straits Times* learns that Mr. W. A. N. Davies, Master and Registrar of the Supreme Court, Sierra Leone, since October, 1914, has been appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court, Singapore.

Six men, two armed with daggers, boarded a junk at Kwai, Chung Bay on Tuesday, and after forcing the *foke* into the hold which they closed, stole toys and cable to the value of \$137. The robbers left in a fishing boat.

The first dance of the season at the Peak Hotel was given by Mrs. Blair, the Manageress, last night. Including the residents at the hotel upwards of 200 ladies and gentlemen were present, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

A metal shoe buckle and a plain gold safety-pin were found in the City Hall on Tuesday night, the 30th instant. These articles may be recovered on application to Mr. T. W. Hill, Hon. Secretary, St. Andrew's Society, care of Bradley & Co., Ltd.

The Chinese Maritime Customs Administration have sent us a copy of the Kowloon and Canton-Kowloon railway traffic-trade returns for the July-September quarter 1920. These show the principal articles imported and exported through the Maritime Customs, and the quantities.

The Japanese are reported to be planning pioneer settlements in Northern Qatar. A prominent Japanese, formerly connected with the Japanese Legion in America, with a number of associates, is now visiting that part of the country. A good deal of Press criticism has been aroused.

In connection with the *Manchester Guardian* report that foreign firms are endeavouring to buy the whole of the spinning machinery of mills in Oldham and Moseley, it appears that the efforts of Far Eastern firms have failed except in the case of one Oldham firm, which is said to have accepted a Japanese offer for spinning machinery.

The *B. F. B. Herald* says:—Mr. Dupee, who is in charge of the Singapore Wireless Station and who is supervising the erection of a wireless station at Brunei, paid a visit to Jesselton recently, coming from Labuan via Weston and returning by the Kinabalu to Labuan on the 7th. We understand that he came to discuss the arrangements and terms for communication between British North Borneo and Brunei.

Mr. Murray announces amongst his forthcoming works a book entitled "One Hundred Years of Singapore," being an account of the capital of the Straits Settlements from its foundation by Sir Stamford Raffles on February 6th, 1819, to February 6th, 1919, by various writers. General editors: W. Makepeace, editor of the <



## CABLES.

## LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## SINN FEIN RIOT IN NEW YORK.

## POLICE MAKE BATON CHARGES.

NEW YORK, December 2nd.  
Sinn Feiners' attempt to tear down the Union Jack displayed at the Union Club developed into a riot. The officials refused to take down the flag, and the crowd hurled bricks, smashing all the windows. Strong police forces eventually dispersed the gathering with baton charges.

## AMERICAN CONDEMNATION.

NEW YORK, December 2nd.

The papers unite in angrily condemning the Sinn Fein riot which they describe as anarchy.

## FAMOUS MOTORIST DEAD.

LOS ANGELES, December 2nd.

"Eddie" O'Donnell has died of his injuries which he received in the collision on the race-track in a motor-race.

## ARMAMENTS PROBLEM

BRAZILIAN DELEGATE'S SUGGESTION.

GENEVA, December 2nd.

The Chinese delegate in the Armaments sub-Committee was among the supporters of the proposal of Senor Da Cunha, of Brazil, that the manufacture of arms should be the monopoly of the Governments. The discussion was adjourned.

## DALAI LAMA'S GUESTS.

## MR. BELL ARRIVES AT LHASA.

DELHI, December 2nd.

The Political Officer Mr. Bell has arrived at Lhasa. The Dalai Lama has arranged for the transport and the comfort of the party who were lodged close to the Dalai Lama's country palace.

## WARNED OFF.

## RACE-HORSE OWNER IN DISGRACE.

LONDON, December 2nd.

A Paris message says that Joseph Fumagalli, one of the best-known race horse owners, has been warned off the course for "doping."

## SEVRES TREATY REVISION.

## TURKEY AS AN INDEPENDENT STATE.

PARIS, November 28th.

M. Raynold, President of the Committee of France and Islam, has cabled to the French Premier, now in London, acquainting him with the motion just carried unanimously by the Committee insisting upon the revision of the Sevres Treaty and on re-organizing Turkey as an independent State.

The former Minister M. Franklin Bouillon writes in *Le Matin* expressing a similar opinion.

The Italian Foreign Minister stopped a few hours in Paris on his way to London and visited the President of the Republic, and, in an interview with a *Le Temps* representative, expressed himself as supporting the French view-point in the Turkish situation.

## MAGNETIC STEERING.

New York, October 3.—Only last week New York was hearing of the great loss entailed by a ship unable to make the port because of fog, so that there was added excitement among those people who yesterday saw wonderful demonstrations in the Lower Harbour of how ships may be safely guided from Sandy Hook to the docks despite the densest fog. It was a Navy experiment, and sea-going men of all classes considered that a remarkable success had been achieved. The idea is the simple one of piloting a ship by a magnetic cable laid in the channel. Yesterday the sun shone brilliantly, so that a thick canvas around the bridge of the "United States" destroyer *Bowman* was employed to "pick out" all the changes of the American catching even a glimpse of the familiar river shore marks. Away down the stream Commander Norton, "picked up" the cable, and by "listening in" and steering port or starboard according to the volume of sound indicating his position, he brought his ship to the desired haven. There is a great deal about the cable an electro-magnetic field in which the vessel sailed. Aboard the *Bowman* the only visible evidence of a piloting device are amplifiers on a small table near the man at the wheel connecting with two coils hanging at the side of the destroyer just above the water-line.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## CHINESE TO GUARD KREMLIN.

LONDON, December 2nd.

A Helsingfors telegram states that, according to the *Isveitstia*, 4,000 Chinese, formerly engaged in Manchuria, have arrived in Moscow for a picked regiment to guard the Kremlin.

## "SLAVERY" IN HONGKONG.

LONDON, December 2nd.

In the House of Commons a question was asked if steps had been taken to secure the registration and inspection of purchased girls and children in Hongkong, and if the Government proposed to abolish altogether the traffic in human life at present carried on there.

Colonel Amery, replying, referred to his replies on November 4th.

Mr. Hall declared that these replies were very unsatisfactory to the people who had information on the subject, and urged further enquiry into the allegations that slavery was carried on under British rule.

Colonel Amery replied that he had made full enquiries, and there was no slavery in Hongkong.

[On November 4th, replying to Sir Alfred Yeo (M.P. for Poplar) and Mr. Myers, Colonel Amery, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that slavery does not exist in Hongkong, or in any other British Colony. The Colony's law does not recognise the custom whereby girls are transferred on payment from parents or guardians to another household, usually for purposes of domestic service, as conferring any right or title on the employer against the girl. There was no evidence that girls were frequently ill-treated, in which event they would be protected by the law in the same way as children living with parents. The Secretary of State considers that the right course is to aim at gradual reform, where necessary, in co-operation with enlightened and humane Chinese, in which effort it is suggested that the Governor should persuade prominent Chinese to form a society for the protection and improvement of the condition of these girl domestics, which arrangement was considered preferable to a system of registration which the Colony's officers consider impracticable.]

## EX-GERMAN CABLES.

## JAPAN'S POSITION.

The International Communications Conference now sitting in Washington has some knotty problems to solve, one of which, says the Washington correspondent of the *Morning Post*, is the disposition of the Yap-Shanghai, Yap-Guam, and Yap-Menado cables, which runs from the Island of Guam, which is an American possession, and from Yap to Menado in the Philippines. The Yap cables connect with the Dutch-owned cables to the East Indies. The American Government is very anxious to get hold of the Yap cable, so that cable communication between America and the Far East will not be subject to Japanese supervision, but the Japanese, who realise the strong position in which they are placed by the control of the cable, which fell to them after Germany was driven out of the Pacific, are equally determined not to surrender the United States unless the United States can offer compensating advantage and there is a possibility of that being done.

It is not unlikely that Japan is purposely maintaining a stiff attitude, so as to be in a better position to make terms with the United States when the question of Japanese exclusion and the right of the Japanese to hold real property in California forms the subject of serious negotiation between the two Governments. The importance Japan attaches to the matter is indicated by the Japanese Ambassador in Washington having been made chief delegate of his Government to the Conference. With him is Major-General Inouye, Military Attaché of the Embassy.

## "MISSING LINK" HUNT BY AEROPLANE.

## EXPEDITION FINANCED BY MILLIONAIRES.

Mr. R. C. Andrews, Associate Curator of Mammals in the American Museum of Natural History, and a frequent natural history explorer in Asia, has been appointed head of an expedition to search Central Asia for the missing link between man and the ape.

The expedition will cost \$200,000, which has been subscribed by Mr. J. P. Morgan, Mr. G. F. Baker, Mr. W. A. Harriman, and other millionaires and the Museum of Natural History.

It is intended to spend five years searching the Central Asian plateau for bones of prehistoric men and animals. The expedition will include botanists, zoologists, anthropologists, paleontologists, and archaeologists, who will use motor-cars and aeroplanes, as well as the local means of transport.

The expedition hopes to prove that the human race originated in Asia among pre-human, man-like animals.—*Express*.

## PEKING AND THE FAMINE.

## POLICY OF THE UNITED INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS TO DATE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, November 24th.

There has been some criticism of the United International Relief Committee of Peking founded upon misapprehension of the facts. It is important that misunderstanding should be removed in order that the Committee shall not be prejudiced in the minds of either Chinese or foreigners and the work of famine relief thereby affected.

The Committee is composed of the representatives of two bodies, namely, the Foreign International Executive Committee and the Chinese Famine Relief Societies, eight members from each whose names are as follows. There is no permanent Chairman, that position being filled in rotation, Chinese and foreign members alternatively—

Hsieh En-lung Henri de Coudt (Belgium),  
Hsiung Hsi-ling H. C. Faxon (U.S.A.),  
F. H. Huang Andre D'Hormon (France),  
Liang Shih-yi G. Douglas Gray (Great Britain),  
Liu Fang S. E. Lucas (Gt. Britain),  
Sun Feng-tsao A. Sowerby (Gt. Britain),  
Tsai Ting-kan Luigi de Luca (Italy),  
Wang Tsh-hsieh S. Fukasawa (Japan).

The object of the Committee is to combine and co-ordinate all efforts, both Chinese and foreign, for famine relief in order to assure speed and efficiency.

The two bodies which together compose the United International Committee are themselves combinations for the same purpose, of foreign relief committees on the one hand, and Chinese societies on the other. Each Committee and society has its own funds and does with them as it thinks proper. Among the foreign committees the British and American have considerable funds, which are being expended quite independently of the United Committee. On the Chinese side there are societies organized, respectively, by Messrs. Liang Shih Yi Hsiung Hsi-ling, Wang Ta Hsieh, and also the Chinese Red Cross, of which Admiral Tsai is Vice-President. These different societies have considerable funds, obtained by public subscription and otherwise, with which the United Committee has no concern.

Early after the formation of the United Committee it was found impracticable to pool all the money in the hands of the various organizations, for a variety of reasons not necessary to state. But it was arranged to co-ordinate work and exchange information so that efforts should not overlap. In effect, the famine area has been mapped into sections and the Committee is kept informed of the work being done in the various sections by the various organizations. The Committee, according to the information in its possession, advises where relief is more particularly needed and generally guards against the possibility of different organizations devoting their efforts to the same section. The American Red Cross, for instance, has taken charge of a particular area in Shantung and has explained its programme to the International Committee. One of the Chinese Societies has taken in hand the important work of building a road from Tsangchow to Shieh-chuang (Chihli), right across what is perhaps the region most severely affected by famine. The society has described this project, as well as other work being done, to the Committee. The British Committee has received many urgent letters from the numerous British missionaries located in the famine area and has made remittances for relief, all of which are duly recorded in the records for reference. All the money being expended in these ways is entirely the affair of the organizations concerned, and the United Committee has no responsibility for it whatever. All that the United Committee is trying to do in this connection is to secure that something is being done everywhere, and that is not overlapping.

As regards the question of co-ordination of effort the Committee has not been able to affiliate with the organizations at Shanghai of Tientsin, which is rather unfortunate. As time goes on, however, and it is made apparent what Peking is aiming at, no doubt arrangements will be made for co-operation in some degree or another. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to record that other organizations in Shantung, Shensi and Honan, and at Hankow and Pootungfu, have come into line with Peking and have established the same relations with the United Committee.

As have the Committees and societies in Peking. All these organizations control and spend their own money, but they consult with Peking as to where and how their efforts shall be directed, all with the object of avoiding overlapping.

As regards funds, the United International Committee has money of its own to spend quite independently of the funds at the disposal of the various committees and societies. It will be noted in the statement appearing below that a number of the Chinese Societies have contributed to the funds of the United Committee, and that the Hongkong and Singapore subscriptions entrusted to the British Committee have been allocated in the same way. All such money in the hands of the United Committee is under the trusteeship of the joint Treasurers, Admiral Tsai Kan and Mr. S. E. Lucas. These gentlemen cannot make disbursements without the authority of the Committee. Disbursements are made only to responsible famine workers who have fully explained the circumstances in the districts concerned and whose reports have been investigated by the Sub-Investigation Committee. Consultation of the statement below will show exactly to whom money has been allocated, and the United Committee naturally has full confidence that the workers named are making the best possible use of the money furnished to them. Each has supplied a requisition for funds for specified purposes and given a personal receipt for the same. The accounts of the joint Treasurers are, of course, open to the Committee and will be audited in due course. It will be seen, therefore, that so far as the central organization is concerned there is no room for malversation of funds and that expenditure so far has been entirely in the hands of responsible and reliable missionary organizations. All future disbursements will be made on the same principle, and contributors to the funds of the United International Committee can be fully assured that their money will be properly taken care of, and expended for the benefit of the starving people.

It has to be acknowledged that the United International Committee has been slow in coming into the field and that considerable difficulty was experienced in arranging a common programme between the various interests. But where foreign committees of different nationalities are concerned immediate agreement was not to be expected. Moreover, the representatives of the various committees and societies had something more in mind than providing relief for a few of the famine-stricken for a limited time. They wished to set up an organization that would see the famine through to the bitter end, and to help on a large and comprehensive scale. They hoped, and still hope, that by adopting a proper system, controlled by a body of men above reproach, to secure large subscriptions from the provinces of China more happily situated, and perhaps from foreign countries where sympathy has been aroused. Later in the day, when the Chinese Government is in a position to help with money and kind, as it will be when the Customs surtax has been arranged and funds from other sources come in, the United International Committee will be there, a going concern, with large knowledge and experience of the problem to be solved, and ready to place itself and its organization at the disposal of the Government for the purposes of relief in whatever degree required of it.

Receipts and payments according to accounts rendered by Admiral Tsai Ting-kan and Mr. S. E. Lucas, Joint Honorary Treasurers of the United International Famine Relief Society of Peking.

RECEIPTS.	
Hankow Chapter of American Red Cross	500.00
Mr. C. C. Yeh, per Rev. P. H. Scott	20.00
"Things Chinese" Society	100.00
Manila Chinese Relief Association	50,000.00
Hilo Chinese Relief Association (Tls. 12,000)	17,216.84
Peking Normal School Students	463.01
Manila Chinese Relief Association	60,000.00
Mr. A. S. Toulmin	100.00
Hongkong Government, per H. B. M. Charge d'Affaires	100,000.00
Mr. W. Hunter McEwan	100.00
Singapore Community, per T. B. M. Legation	73,888.09
Chang Ch'un Salt Inspectorate Staff	1,000.00
Peking Chinese Salt Inspectorate Staff	200.00
Contributions from 14 local Chinese Societies	8,400.00
Mrs. Kendall	5.00
Peking Danish Community, per Mr. H. Richelieu	1,300.00
Total	\$313,292.74

## PAYMENTS.

Rev. P. H. Scott, Church of England Mission, Peking	\$1,000.00
Chartered Bank a/c Dr. Chas. Lewis, Pootungfu	2,000.00
Mr. McCann, Tientsin	2,000.00
Peking Presbyterian Mission (Rev. J. D. Hayes)	2,000.00
Hongkong Bank a/c Rev. James Watson (Sanyuan, Shensi)	2,000.00
Rev. Mr. McDonald, Anglican Mission	9,000.00
Rev. F. J. Griffith, An Ping Hsien	9,000.00
Rev. A. Brycen, London Mission Tsenches	12,000.00
Rev. S. E. Meech, London Mission	12,000.00
Dr. Lavington Hart, Tientsin	20,000.00
Dr. Chas. Lewis, Pootungfu	5,000.00
Rev. C. H. S. Green, China Inland Mission	10,000.00
British Women's Friendship League (making padded clothes)	1,000.00
Rev. J. I. Hewatt, Hwai King Fu	10,000.00
Dr. Chas. Lewis, Pootungfu	2,000.00
Father Elzerz, Honanfu	2,000.00
United International Society (past expenses secretarial)	161.34
British Women's Friendship League (padded clothes)	2,500.00
American Women's Benevolent Society (padded clothes)	2,500.00
Rev. Father Montaigne, Pootungfu	2,000.00
Mr. J. D. Rivesey	4,000.00
Rev. J. D. Liddell	8,000.00
Church of England Mission Ho Chien Fu	1,000.00
Rev. M. Jamen, Nan Ching Hsien (2 months' support of orphanage)	4,500.00
Mons. Leonet (Chaplain Italian Legation) Hsi-an-fu	10,000.00
Mons. Leonet (Chaplain Italian Legation) Nan-yang-fu	2,000.00
Mons. Leonet (Chaplain Italian Legation) Lin-ju Hsien	2,000.00
Mons. Guertain, Chung Ting Fu	2,000.00
British Women's Friendship League	1,000.00
American Women's Friendship Society (padded clothes)	1,000.00
Mr. Li Ching Fung, Shansi	4,000.00
United International Society (past expenses secretarial)	161.33
Telegram to Mr. Cysip (Manila Chinese Relief Association)	6.00
Telegram to Chinese Consul Hilo	3.55
Telegram to Mr. Cysip, Manila	4.80
Chinese Telegram Codes 10 copies (for investigation Members and Missionaries)	1.60
British Women's Friendship League (padded clothes)	2,500.00
American Women's Benevolent Society (padded clothes)	2,500.00
Total payments	\$150,843.62
Balance in hand	162,449.12
	\$313,292.74

## ACCOUNTS BAR-MARKED.

For purchase of Bean-cake	\$ 20,000.00
Rev. H. Jamen of Fan Ch'eng Hsien for support of children for 4 months	\$2,250 per month
For Pootungfu Committee for Pootungfu district 6 months at \$6,900 per month	41,400.00
For Famine Women's Work in making hair nets (Hochienfu)	2,600.00
	\$ 73,000.00
Balance available for other relief	89,449.12
	\$162,449.12

Receipts held by treasurers for all payments made.

## MEATLESS DAYS FOR PARIS.

## GLOOMY WINTER OUTLOOK.

Meatless days or meat cards—that is the choice that, with the approach of the winter, the Parisian suddenly finds before him. Naturally the ordinary citizen who remembers the annoyance of these forms of restriction—which was much worse than actual deprivation—is not pleased, but the authorities declare that a return to one or the other of these minor horrors for the war days is almost inevitable. The causes of what is a really serious situation are numerous. For one thing, ever since the war beasts have been slaughtered too young, and only now, when it is almost too late, active steps are in contemplation for a proper limitation of the slaughtering of calves. For another thing, country people now eat meat to an extent unheard of before the war. The same is true of industrial workers in the towns, who not only eat more meat than in the old days, but also take advantage of their higher wages to eat the best quality, leaving cold storage meat to the middle classes. Then the devastated regions are still without proper local supplies, and their butchers have to buy in the Paris markets. Authorities and butchers alike seem to prefer "meatless" days to meat cards, as they consider the former more effective and less annoying to the public. Both agree, however, that Paris cannot escape from some form of restriction. Parisians have received the gloomy forebodings fairly well, and it is urged that, if restrictions should also be placed on other foods such as fish, eggs, &c., as a means of preventing speculation in these commodities.—*Times*.

## A SHANGHAI BARRISTER

## "SUSPENDED."

## REMARKABLE ALLEGATIONS.

Another chapter was written in the William Stratford Levinson case, H. M. Supreme Court at Shanghai, as the result of which that gentleman is suspended from practice in that Court for six months and, unless cause be shown to the contrary, he will then be struck off the roll.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, Mr. MacLeod, Secretary of the Bar Committee, addressed the Court on the subject. This is a motion by the Crown Advocate heard by me in Chambers and now adjourned into Court for judgment to strike a name off the roll of legal practitioners of this Court. It was served on Mr. MacLeod, as Hon. Secretary of our Bar Committee; and, by my direction, at the legal practice of the Crown Advocate, a notice in the *Shanghai* has been made. No appearance has been made. I have been assured by the Crown Advocate that the report of his death is, as far as the authorities can ascertain, entirely unfounded. Mr. MacLeod, who has made it clear both to me in chambers and here openly in Court, that he only attended the proceedings in the interests of the profession, and not to defend the person involved, was of great assistance to me throughout.

The practitioner in question was admitted to the Roll of this Court, on the motion of the Acting Crown Advocate in 1919. His position on our Roll is now challenged on evidence before me from His Majesty's Consul-General and from the Crown Advocate. It is in evidence that the man is in fact a Russian citizen and that he obtained registration here as a British subject by means of false statements; he was struck off the Register of British subjects here by the Consul-General in September last and was asked to return his certificate, which he has failed to do; that the action of the Consul-General was subsequently the subject of direct instructions from His Majesty's Foreign Office, and that the man left here unexpectedly on a Russian passport. It is further evidence that the Crown Advocate would never have proposed him for admission to our Roll had he known that he was not a British subject.

There is also further evidence against him of a nature which calls for reply, amongst other things a statement that the same name and a barrister-at-law of the Temple was during the war convicted and fined under D. O. R. A. in Doncaster. Looking at this matter all round, I feel that this Court must take some public notice of what has happened. There are other Courts in China where admission to practice in this Court carries the right to practice. I am not now going to decide the somewhat technical question of the right of a non-British subject to be enrolled on our Roll of Legal Practitioners; that depends upon the wording of the China Order in Council 1904 and the Rules thereunder; and in fact I am not asked to do so. But I am in this difficulty: the practitioner involved has never been heard in his own defence; partly through his own fault. For that reason I cannot accede to the full prayer of the motion. As the same time this Court has a duty to protect the public from legal practitioners whose conduct has rendered them unfit to practice in this Court and to relieve the profession from the stigma that such proceedings as I have related bring upon it. In these days nationality is an important matter; and lying in order to obtain the prize of British nationality is to say the least of it not a desirable quality in a man who in his professional career is rightly expected to be truthful. How far the practitioner was aware that non-British nationality might affect his claim to admission to our Roll I know not; but he thought fit to conceal his Russian nationality and then lied in order to obtain British Registration. It is my duty to present such a case of conduct as would render a man unfit to remain a member of our legal Bar; and I think the Crown Advocate was fully justified in bringing the position before me. As it seems to me that action is required at once in the interests of everyone, I propose to take a step which will have the effect of safeguarding the public and of upholding the honour of the profession, while it will enable the person involved to apply if he can fit to have the proceedings rescinded. The order of the Court is that William Stratford Levinson be suspended from all rights, to practice in His Majesty's Courts in China for a period of six months from this date, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before that date, his name will then be struck off the roll of legal practitioners of this Court.

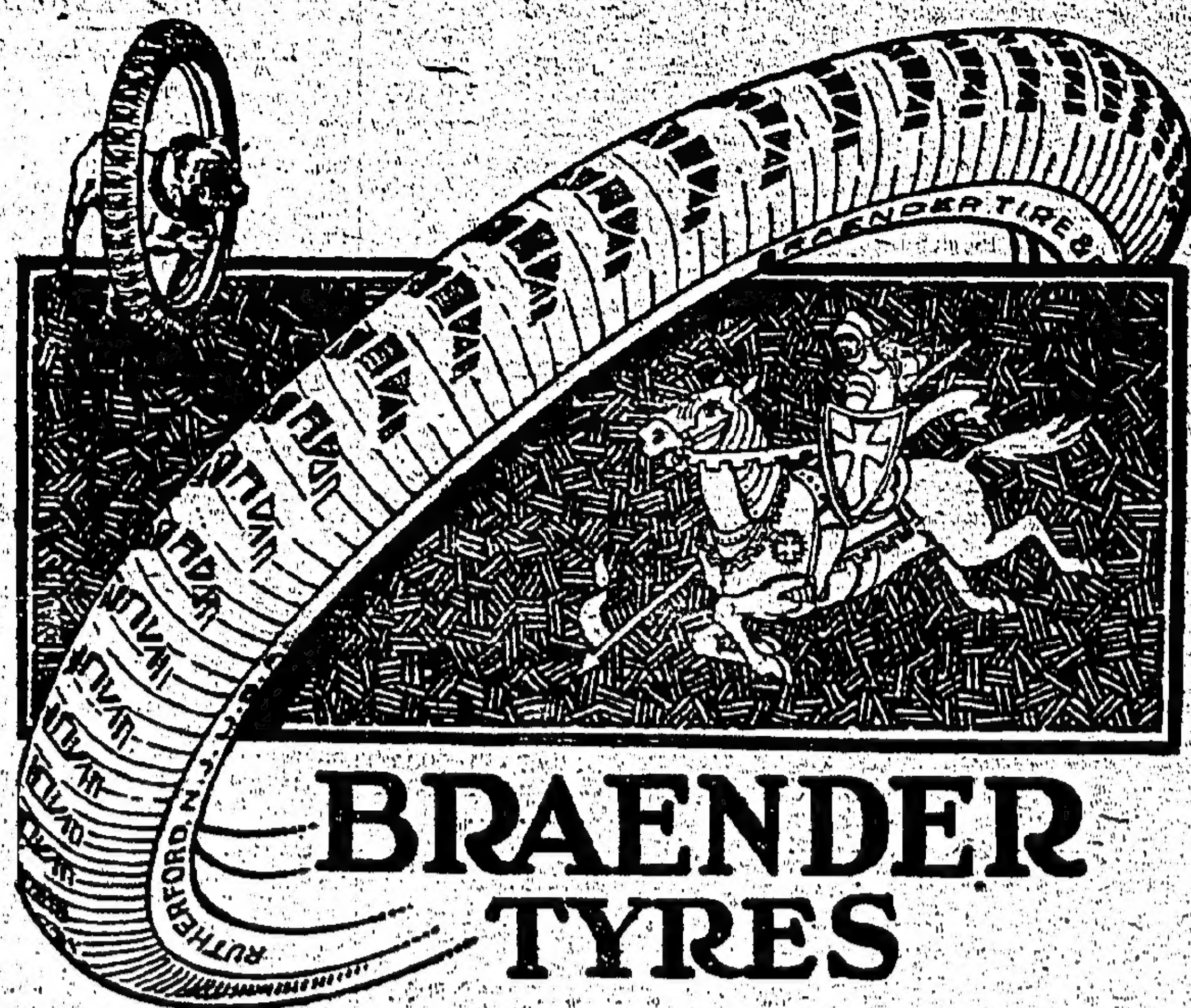
I wish to add this: In future all applicants for admission to our Roll must file an affidavit as to (1) their identity, (2) their nationality, and (3) their qualification; producing to the Court with their application such papers as they can in support. Also the affidavit of fitness must in every case state the means of knowledge of the deponent; and this affidavit should whenever possible be obtained from someone who has special knowledge of the applicant.

## BRITISH SHIP REPAIRING.

## ORDERS GOING AHEAD.

A London cable to an Indian paper, dated November 28th, says:—The diversion of important ship-repairing work from England to the Continent, has again raised the question of the Trade Union attitude in refusing to guarantee the question of the piece-work system. It is believed that orders are going abroad because, apart from cheapness, they can be completed more quickly than in Britain, owing to the absence of restrictive influence on the men and potential output. Important ship repairs recently passed from Liverpool to Antwerp and Rotterdam and it is now announced that large orders are being sent from the Tyne and a £100,000 job at South Shields, on which the men have already been engaged for six months, has lately been discontinued on the ship-owner's orders and the vessel sent to Rotterdam for continuation. South Shields men, faced with this fact, have decided to take part in a joint delegation representing masters and men, which will enquire on the spot as to the conditions at Dutch ports. The real solution, however, appears to be the adoption of a method of payment by results.





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HEADACHE, NEURALGIA,  
MIGRAINE, ETC.

### HOME TOWN OF THE WORLD.

WHEN LONDON GRIPS YOU  
WITH ITS SPELL.

Mr. Peter O'Donovan writes in the *Daily Express*:  
Almost the first question asked me by the acquaintances I have made since coming to London has been: "Do you feel at home here yet?"

That question has seemed to me very characteristic. An American—a New Yorker, let us say—meeting a stranger in his own city, would be apt to ask: "Well, what do you think of our town?" It would hardly occur to him to wonder whether or not you felt at home there. His real interest is finding out if the buildings seem to you quite as tall and the crowds quite as dense as you had expected.

London, on the other hand, is not very greatly concerned with the opinion the stranger may form of it. London's serene acceptance of itself is undisturbed by the views of the outsider, whether these views be favourable or otherwise.

London merely wishes to know if you "feel at home"—how quickly have you managed to adapt yourself to its ancient ways, how sensitive are you to its varied and elusive charm?

The question is a sort of test of the visitor's character and responsiveness of mind, and I have taken it quite seriously—not as a mere formula of polite interest. I have watched myself to see if I really were beginning to feel at home, and I have tried to account for my "emotional reactions"—to use one of the favourite phrases of modern psychology.

At first, one is distinctly not "at home." One is conscious of a bewildering series of impressions of double-decked omnibuses careering about on the wrong side of the street, middle-aged newsboys draped in newspaper announcements, thronged umbrellas marching along in the drizzle like processions of giant black mushrooms, tiny milk wagons lunging all over the place with their quaint measures, miles and miles of chimney-pots standing strictly at attention and waiting patiently for the order of release which never comes, things historical and things blatantly of to-day jumbled inextricably together.

This is all very strange and very confusing to the eye accustomed to the wide, straight streets and the brisk newness of American and Canadian cities—a newness as of fresh paint.

Yet it is extraordinary how quickly one seems to fit into all this accumulated tradition, how conscious one is of a thousand tentacles reaching out and fastening on the imagination and the heart. Almost everything that one has read or thought or heard for many years has somehow prepared one to feel "at home."

I stood in Fleet-street the other evening with an American, a dark and lanky southerner from the Tennessee mountains. We were looking towards Ludgate-hill, where, above the dark and hurrying crowds, the last rays of sunshine were striking on the dome of St. Paul's—surely one of the loveliest and most suggestive views in the world.

"This place will get you," he said with an emphatic wave of his hand. "It's got me. I came over in the early days of the war to the Flying Corps, and I guess I'll never go back. London's in my blood now. People think I'm an Englishman."

I laughed, for nowhere on earth could I imagine that southerner draw for anything but what it is. Now he looks like an Englishman. The mountains leave their mark on a man, and it cannot be effaced. But in his heart he had become a Londoner. And then he summed it all up.

"This place," he said, "is the home town of the whole world."

And I suddenly knew that he was right, and that every man who speaks English has two cities in his blood—his own, and London.

### FIRST OXFORD WOMEN GRADUATES.

HISTORIC CEREMONY.

Dr. Farnell, Rector of Exeter College, who entered office as Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University this term, made his first public appearance at the Sheldonian Theatre on October 14th, when women graduates were for the first time admitted to degrees in the University. A large number of members of the University and of those interested in women's education in Oxford attended to witness a picturesque and dignified ceremony.

The degree of M.A. was first conferred by decree of Convocation on the Principals of the Societies of Women Students, who then took their places in the theatre amid applause. It is noteworthy that two of the principals thus honoured were pioneer women students in the University, Miss Jourdain, the Principal of St. Hugh's College, having been the first woman to take the final Honour School of Modern History, and Miss Penrose, the Principal of Somerville College, having been the third woman to take "Greats."

After the candidates from the men's colleges had taken their degrees, 50 women graduates were admitted; 20 to the B.A. and M.A. together, one to the B.O.L., two to the B.Litt., and one to the B.Sc., and 19 to the B.A. About 400 more former women students are qualified to take the degree, and many of these will be admitted at degree days later in the term.

The leaders of women's education in Oxford may be congratulated on this triumphal recognition of the cause for which they have worked so long and so ardently, and on a victory won by courtesy, patience and merit alone.

### THE UPPER ROOM.

The upper room at Jerusalem, hallowed by its associations with the Last Supper and the gatherings of the Disciples, has quite recently been presented by the Sultan of Turkey as a personal gift to the King of Italy. It is the most ancient sanctuary in Christendom. In the year 100 A.D. the Emperor Trajan, mother of Constantine the Great, identified the spot, and erected there a magnificent church to mark it for all time, and succeeding ages have spent much care and thought upon it.

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In the afternoon from 2.30 to 6.30 P.M. several Stalls will be open, and amusements specially suitable for Children will be provided. Tea and Refreshments will be obtainable. Admission free. The Band of the Wiltshire Regiment will play during the afternoon.

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## OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE BEGINNING OF THE GREAT  
COAL STRIKE.

PUBLIC OPINION SOLIDLY AGAINST  
THE MINERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, October 31st.

Before this article is in print the cable will have informed you of the development of the national coal strike which began this week. It is to be hoped that in the meantime the strike will have come to an end, and that the legacy of bitterness and resentment will be left to rust on either side. But that remains to be seen. At the moment my duty is to deal with the state of opinion here as it exists at the outset of the struggle, which, if it goes on for some weeks, as is predicted, will become historic. On the surface the strike is in respect of a wages claim; but in reality it is an attempt by the Miners' Federation to impose their will on the whole community.

### MINERS IN TRUCULENT MOOD.

Up to the last moment it was firmly hoped that a way would be found to end the deadlock which had arisen between the Miners' Federation and the Government. Even this week with pits idle all over the country there are optimists who believe that means of mediation will be forthcoming that will have the effect of shortening the struggle and minimising the extent of the disaster. But the rank and file of the miners are truculent. In South Wales and some of the Scottish coalfields, which are perpetual hotbeds of trouble, a nasty temper prevails.

As an indication of the gravity of the situation it may be placed on record that military leave was stopped as soon as the strike began. Officers and men on furlough were recalled by telegram to their regiments. The Guards are being concentrated in London. Arrangements are complete for the dispatch of troops to mining areas in the event of a grave emergency arising. Coal exports are prohibited with the result that shipping is held up. The country is on rations in regard to essential commodities; and in any other respects we have been suddenly thrust back again under the grim regime of war-time.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.  
Several weeks ago, in this correspondence, I made it clear that the Miners' Federation were attempting to dictate policy to the Government, and through the Government to the country, under cover of a wages demand. By no stretch of exaggeration or misrepresentation of the facts can this strike be put forward as a conflict between Capital and Labour.

The history of the dispute, in short compass, is that Mr. Smillie, the President of the Miners' Federation, and Mr. Frank Hodgson, secretary, with other leaders, framed a demand that the exceptional profits on exported coal, which are at present taken by the State in relief of taxation, should be divided among the miners. In that case the taxpayer would of course be called upon to make good the sums diverted from the "Exchequer" to the miners' pockets. It is precisely as if workers in other industries demanded that the large sums furnished by Excess Profits Duty should be paid to them and not to the State. In effect, the miners claimed the right to say how the mines should be run and the profits distributed; their action was the first important step towards the realisation of their ultimate aim—namely, the nationalisation of the coalfields.

EXPECTED A GOVERNMENT SURRENDER.  
On this careful summary of the essential facts one important point emerges which deserves to be noted by anybody who feels disposed to try with the idea of nationalisation of industry. The miners never for a moment intended that the nation should reap any advantage from whatever profits were available. On the contrary they proposed to take over £30,000,000 as profits from exported coal and disburse it among themselves. We have heard so much about greedy capitalists taking an unfair share of the profits of industry that it might have been reasonable to expect the enlightened Trade Unionists would have shown the world how profits ought to be utilised. In the result we have simply a cynical object lesson in class selfishness. A strike to enforce such a proposal is nothing more nor less than a strike against Democracy. It is in that light that the people of Great Britain regard it, and, so regarding it, they have ranged themselves solidly behind the Government in opposing the challenge of the miners.

There is no doubt that the miners backed on the Government giving way. Concessions were made on many previous occasions, especially during the war when no other course was possible; and the action had been established in Trade Union circles that it was only necessary to use enough bluff to obtain almost anything demanded. Coal is so vital to the trade and prosperity of the country that Mr. Smillie and his friends were quite content to let the Government hand the reins. They argued that, rather than face a coal strike under the most difficult circumstances of the present time, the authorities would climb down. But they left out of their calculations that there is a limit to everything—even to the extent to which a Coalition Government can be intimidated by a powerful section of organised Labour.

POSITION OF THE LEADERS.  
The position of the miners' leaders throughout this crisis has been variously represented in the Press. As a consequence it is not well understood by the general body of the public. To regard the position is to know something of the undercurrents of Labour politics. In certain quarters Mr. Smillie and his friends are painted in lurid colours as would-be imitators of Lenin; by others they are described as earnest advocates of peace. The truth is that for years Mr. Smillie has striven for nationalisation of coal mining. He tried hard to get the Trade Union Congress to endorse this policy last year, but equally failed. Early in the present year he resumed his campaign and paved the way for the strike. In the meantime for many months the mining districts have swarmed with agitators who care nothing for nationalisation, but are out for a political-economic Revolution. These men are plentifully supplied with money, probably obtained from Moscow, as Mr. Churchill hinted in a speech he delivered at Dundee a few nights ago. They have

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## GERMANY'S DEBT TO ALLIES.

M. POINCARÉ'S ARTICLE IN  
"LE MATIN."

In an article in "Le Matin," entitled "On the Slippery Slope," M. Poincaré emphasises the essential characteristics of the indemnity problem from the French point of view. We first of ourselves, he writes, before a debtor who, in reply to our questions, said "I will pay you in a certain number of years," which if you like we will call X, although mute as to the figure. However, Germany is prolix. He points out as to the manner of calculation she proposes to adopt. If we are to proceed to extricate this unknown quantity from her mysterious equation the claim that she has already paid some 20 milliards of gold marks in kind, and that if anything more is required it must be based on the economic and financial capacity of Germany who will refuse to give any guarantee that will prejudice her financial sovereignty. This double condition, says Poincaré, is expressly set forth in Germany's second note and constitutes a double violation of the Peace Treaty. The Treaty stipulates that the amount of the debt shall be fixed according to the amount of damage done, and that Germany's capacity to pay shall be taken into consideration only for the purpose of giving her a more or less extended period over which to spread payment. The Treaty stipulates that the Reparations Commission shall verify Germany's budget, and may at any time call on her to place her accounts under at least as heavy a burden as those of any Allied nation. The whole effort of Germany is being systematically directed against these two stipulations, and this, at a moment when the experts of the League of Nations itself point out that the French taxpayer is now actually paying twice as much as the German taxpayer. Germany desires to bring about a modification of the Treaty so that instead of having to appear before her judges she may insist in trying her own case.

## GERMANY'S CONCEALED ARMS.

The Munich Court on October 14th condemned to one year's imprisonment a sailor named Karl Wagener on the charge of betraying military secrets. The secret he was found guilty of betraying was secret stores of arms, and he betrayed these to the Inter-Allied Commission at Michels.

The "New Berliner Zeitung," commenting on this strange verdict, says the question whether to inform the Entente Commission of concealed arms is one to be decided by every person according to his conscience. It is evident that there are still "military secrets" in Germany, otherwise they could not be betrayed.

If the surrender of arms and war material carried out according to the Treaty there is nothing to be kept secret. As Germany has no fortresses or regular army, and neither can nor may prepare for war, an official explanation of what constitutes a military secret would be welcome. The answer is, of course, that Germany is not disarmed—an answer which is supported in the Press, where stories of the discovery of concealed stores of arms are of daily occurrence.

A particularly flagrant case is described by a correspondent of the "Vorwärts," who gives an account of the discovery on the estate of Gellin, near Neus Sedtin, of three 4-in. field howitzers, with equipment and shells, artfully hidden behind corn stacks in a lonely barn. They had formed part of a battery of which the commander, Captain Richter, had surrendered four years ago. It is presumably what steps the district commission could have taken to lose sight of these three guns.—Times.

inflamed the miners, more particularly the younger men, and persuaded them that more wages were easily to be obtained by means of a strike. It is owing to the activities of these "Red" extremists that the Government's proposal to refer the wages demand to an impartial tribunal was finally rejected. The last thing the extremists desire is a peaceful settlement.

Of course, it is impossible to say how far Mr. Smillie or other leaders knew that this inflammable material was in the coal fields when the demand was first launched against the Government last July. What is certain is that before negotiations had gone far Mr. Smillie discovered that passions had been aroused which he was unable to allay. Towards the finish he tried to make peace; and this lulled the public into a false sense of security; it was thought that a way to stop the strike would somehow be found. Mr. Smillie's peace-maker is like a man who sets the house alight and then takes credit for calling the Fire Brigade. He and others are thoroughly frightened at the magnitude of the disaster for which they are primarily responsible.

EFFECT OF TRADE.  
It is needless to say that in every part of the country the strike is regarded as a catastrophe. It means that not only will industry be thrown into chaos, but that France, Italy, and other countries will be grievously injured as well as ourselves. It means that the one agency by which this country can recover trade is temporarily hindered. It means hardship and suffering among the masses of the people, including the miners themselves, and millions of men thrown out of work. The price of foodstuffs must go up just at the moment when there was a prospect of it coming down.

On the other hand, I find among employers there is a considerable section of opinion that welcomes the conflict. They think that the only way to end the interminable demands for increased wages is to go to close grips with Labour. There has been a feeling in the country that sooner or later a fight would have to come, and that being so the sooner it came the better. In the engineering trades employees state that they were unable to tender for new work because a new wage demand presented at any moment might take away more than their profit, so it has done in many contracts in recent months. The one thing to save business, they say, is stability, and stability may come through a strike, and its failure—for there is a general view that the miners will be beaten.

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HAIKONG via HOIHOW — "CHONGSANG" — Wed. 8th Dec. 10 a.m.  
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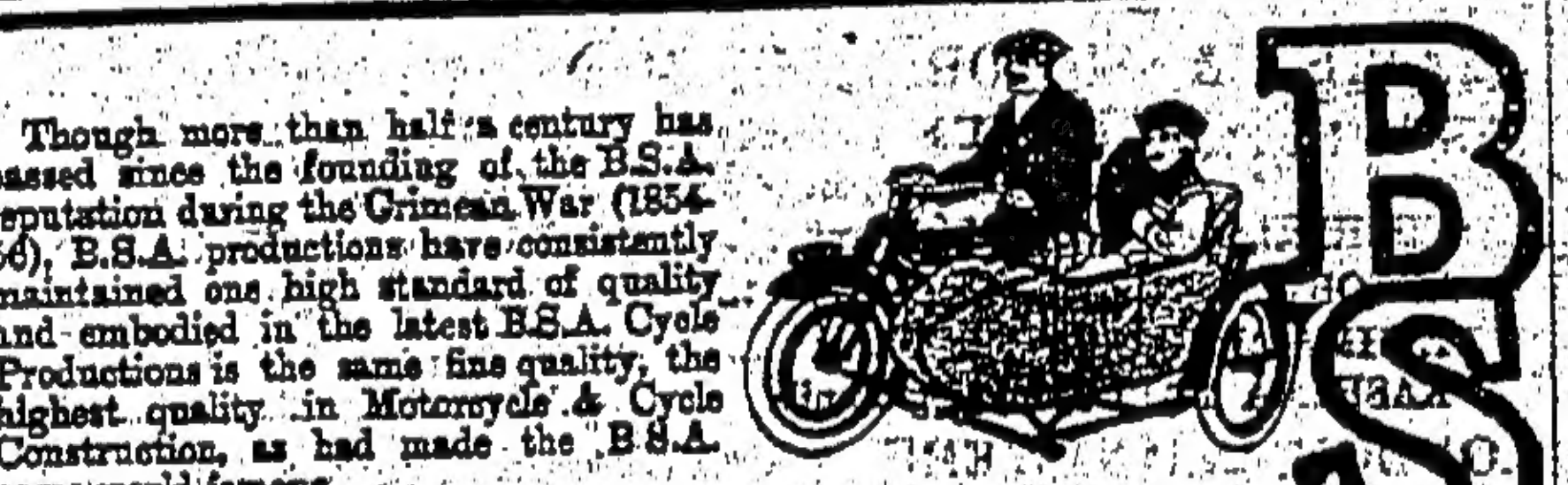
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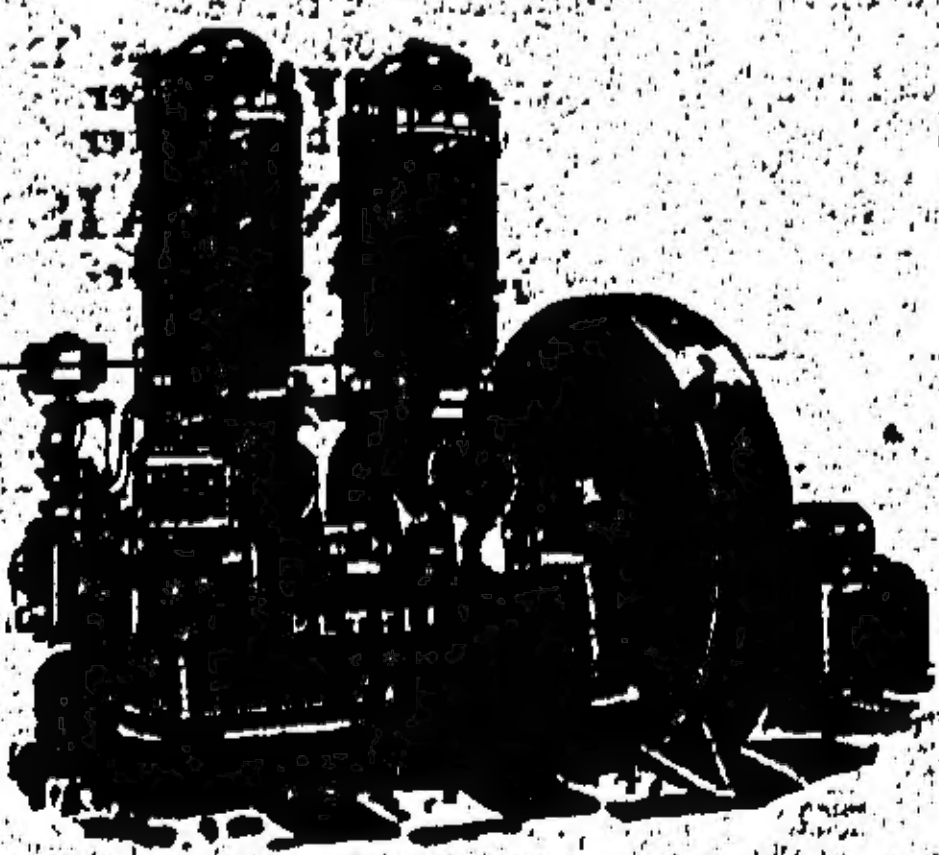
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## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS.

December 1st.  
*Glenshaw*, British str., 4,012 tons, Capt. Ingram, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.  
*Fujian Maru*, Japanese str., 1,123 tons, Capt. Iteki, from Keelung, with a cargo.—M.B.K.  
 December 2nd.  
*Ohnawa*, British str., 1,353 tons, Capt. Harding, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
*City of Spokane*, British str., 4,345 tons, Capt. Quinn, from Seattle, with a general cargo.—Admiral Line.  
*Hong Moa*, British str., 2,554 tons, Capt. Holmes, from Rangoon and Singapore, with a general cargo.—Seng Soon Hong.  
*Kuoyi Sang*, British str., 1,493 tons, Capt. Richard, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

## CLEARANCES.

December 2nd.  
*Aria*, for Manila.  
*Drajar*, for Haiphong.  
*Dunera*, for Shanghai.  
*Ecuador*, for San Francisco.  
*Hanayang*, for Shanghai.  
*Hob Canton*, for K. C. Wan.  
*Hua Chie*, for Saigon.  
*Wanwan*, for Calcutta.  
*Persia Maru*, for San Francisco.  
*Shenan*, for Canton.  
*Shen Shing*, for K. C. Wan.  
*Singon*, for Saigon.  
*Sosho Maru*, for Takao.  
*Sunwang*, for Shanghai.  
*Toyora Maru*, for Saigon.  
*Wa Sun*, for K. C. Wan.  
*West Viger*, for San Francisco.  
 December 2nd.  
*Chat Sang*, for Kobe.  
*Fujian Maru*, for Hongkong.  
*Hsin Ping*, for Shanghai.  
*Kanowina*, for Melbourne.  
*Kung Hing*, for Shanghai.  
*Kwong Sang*, for Canton.  
*Tai Lee*, for Calcutta.  
*Telemachus*, for Saigon.

## PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.  
 For *Persia Maru*, December 2nd:—Mr. E. D. Gay, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Kutch, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Morrison, Mr. N. C. Mann, Mr. M. E. Whitehead, and Mr. A. O. Wassonick.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The B.I. Co.'s s.s. *Tanda* left Singapore on December 1st, and is due here on December 7th at about evening.  
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Zangpoan Maru* (Calcutta Line) left Singapore for this port on December 1st, and is expected here on December 8th.  
 The B.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Kobe on December 1st, left there December 2nd, and is due at Nagasaki on December 3rd.  
 The U.S. S.B. s.s. *West Japan* from Seattle and Japan, left Manila on the 1st at midnight and may be expected to arrive here to-morrow at 8 a.m.  
 The s.s. *Thesus* (Blue Funnel Line) left Maki on the 2nd and is for London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via Hongkong. The vessel is due here on 8th inst., and will sail, as above, on the 7th inst., at noon.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

*Empress of Russia* due December 11th, a.m.  
*Kamo Maru* (European Line), from Japan, due December 9th.  
*Korea Maru* due December 3rd.  
*Lima Maru* (Hamburg Line), from Japan, due December 15th.  
*Nikko Maru* (Australian Line), due Dec. 17th.  
*Zangpoan Maru* (Calcutta Line), due Dec. 7th.  
*Sicilia* due December 5th about 7 a.m.  
*St. Albans* due January 3rd, daylight.  
*Takotoyo Maru* (Calcutta Line), from Japan, due December 4th.  
*Takotoyo Maru* (Calcutta Line), from Japan, due on December 4th.  
*Tokushima Maru* (Liverpool Line), due Dec. 12th.  
*Fushima Maru* (Hamburg Line), due Dec. 5th.  
*Totorofu Maru* (Bombay Line), due December 17th.  
*Yokohama Maru* (European Line), due January 5th.

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 Tait ... Shanghai  
 Rodwell, Hongkong Hotel ... New York  
 Ralph Dorr, Hongkong Hotel ... Shanghai  
 Cheong Wai Lam, c/o Cheong ...  
 Rice, Des Voeux Rd., West ...  
 Lifang ... Shanghai  
 Scandalis ... Yokohama  
 Lee Tong Chink, Taang ...  
 Chan, Chungwanka ... Kaito  
 Campbell ... Tokyo  
 Tang Sang Co. ... Kobe  
 Chin ... Amoy  
 Teckohang ... Amoy  
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 Lok Street ... Moji

## WEATHER REPORT.

December 2nd, at 12.30.—No returns from Japan and Indo-China.  
 Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines, and decreased slightly to moderately elsewhere; the anti-cyclone has weakened.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.62 inch. Total since January 1st, 106.09 inches against an average of 81.96 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.  
 Hongkong to G. p. Rock N.E. winds, moderate; moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.  
 Formosa Channel North winds, moderate.  
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook No. 1.  
 Southeast of China between Hongkong and Hainan No. 1.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 2nd.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 8 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 a.m.
Barometer	29.89	29.93	29.89
Temperature	68	71	71
Humidity	80	78	88
Wind Direction	East	East	calm
Force	4	3	0
Weather	cd	cd	0
Rain			0.07

Highest open-air Temperature on 1st ... 71  
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 2nd ... 69

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

Date	December	Sunrise	Sunset
		a.m.	p.m.
2nd	.....	6.48	5.38
3rd	.....	6.48	5.38
4th	.....	6.49	5.38
5th	.....	6.49	5.38
6th	.....	6.50	5.38
7th	.....	6.51	5.38
8th	.....	6.52	5.38
9th	.....	6.53	5.38
10th	.....	6.53	5.38
11th	.....	6.54	5.40
12th	.....	6.54	5.40
13th	.....	6.55	5.40
14th	.....	6.55	5.41
15th	.....	6.56	5.41
16th	.....	6.57	5.42
17th	.....	6.57	5.42
18th	.....	6.58	5.42
19th	.....	6.58	5.43
20th	.....	6.59	5.43
21st	.....	6.59	5.44
22nd	.....	7.00	5.44
23rd	.....	7.00	5.45
24th	.....	7.01	5.45
25th	.....	7.01	5.46
26th	.....	7.02	5.47
27th	.....	7.03	5.47
28th	.....	7.03	5.48
29th	.....	7.03	5.48
30th	.....	7.03	5.49
31st	.....	7.04	5.49



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EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
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EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
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EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Dec. 16	Jan. 3

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Dec. 4th	Jan. 13th	Jan. 25th

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**HONGKONG for MANILA**

S.S. "NANKING"	March 18th
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"BORNEO" 2nd Dec.	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	21st Jan.

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Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

## NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN

For JAVA

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" ... sailing on or about 24th Dec.

## OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIYUN KAISHA)

Steamship Service Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading for SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA.

In conjunction with the

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND AFAPAC LINE.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

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## N. Y. K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILING FROM HONGKONG TO MANILA

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.  
 KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 28th Dec., at 11 a.m.  
 TAJIMA MARU ... Thursday, 30th Jan., at 11 a.m.  
 KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Wednesday, 26th Jan., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said and Marseilles.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 10th Dec., at 11 a.m.  
 IYO MARU ... Friday, 24th Dec., at 11 a.m.  
 ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 7th Jan., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM via Suez.  
 TSUBUGA MARU sailing from Yokohama ... Monday, 13th December.  
 LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

KAMAKURA MARU sailing from Singapore ... Middle of December.  
 AWA MARU sailing from Yokohama ... Friday, 10th December.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Dec., at 11 a.m.  
 HIRO MARU ... Middle of January.

NEW YORK via Manila, Java, Straits & Suez.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPS.  
 HAKODATE MARU sailing from Singapore ... Thursday, 9th Dec.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.  
 RANGON MARU ... Beginning of January.

CALCUTTA & RANGON via Singapore & Penang.  
 TAKETOYO MARU ... Sunday, 5th December.  
 YEROSHI MARU ... Saturday, 18th December.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.  
 NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 18th Dec., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.  
 RANGON MARU (omitting Yokohama) ... Wednesday, 30th Dec.  
 SHIZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 10th Dec., at 11 a.m.  
 YETOROFU MARU (omitting Yokohama) ... Saturday, 18th December.  
 TRUBIMA MARU ... Saturday, 19th December.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
 Telephone Nos. 227 & 228.

S. YABUTA, Manager.

## LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

## TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers.

## HONGKONG

## LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Due to America

Due to Japan

S.S. WEST HIKA ... Dec. 8th ... Dec. 11th

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points on Transcontinental or coast-to-coast shipside connection, with the Pacific, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office—Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Branch Office—Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai.  
 Hongkong Office—Princes Building, Canton Rd. Tel. No. 1022.  
 CHAS. E. RICHARDSON  
 General Agent for South China.



**AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE**

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.****INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to KEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (State), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

**THE BANK LINE, LTD.**  
Managing Agent.**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**  
**ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.**

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON &amp; ROTTERDAM ... "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... 15th Dec.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

to Messrs &amp; Co., Canton.

**THE BANK LINE, LTD.**  
General Agents.**C. N. C.****CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For Shipments To Sail

SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 4th Dec.	4 P.M.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 4th Dec.	4 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHINESE"	On 7th Dec.	10 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKUO	"CHINESE"	On 7th Dec.	4 P.M.
TIENTSIN & SHANGHAI	"CHINESE"	On 8th Dec.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINESE"	On 9th Dec.	Noon.

**SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.** Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Cabin-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Europe and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

**BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.**

For Freight or Passage apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**  
Agents.

Telephone 25.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.****HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

**SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW**  
AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAICHING"	—	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 3rd Dec., at 12 Noon.
"HAICHING"	—	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 7th Dec., at 12 Noon.
"HAICHING"	—	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 10th Dec., at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

**DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.**  
General Manager.**NEW YORK DIRECT**

Joint Service of the

**"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE**

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

**AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

"CITY OF AGR" ... via Panama ... 20th Dec.

"LAOMEDON" ... via Suez ... 13th Jan.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.**  
**WILKS & CO., CANTON.****P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.****APCAR AND EASTERN &****AUSTRALIAN LINES**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

**MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES**

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES.

MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA.

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)**

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOMALI"	4,715	7th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNDEE"	4,400	15th Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DEVANHA"	4,100	17th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	4,705	31st Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"FLAESSY"	7,345	31st Jan. 1921	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	8,000	4th Feb.	do
"KHIVA"	9,000	18th Feb.	do

**BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)****EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Dec.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	17th Jan.	Sydney & Melbourne.

**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Dec.	Japan direct
"SICILIA"	7,000	5th Dec. 4 P.M.	Shanghai & Japan
"DELTA"	7,000	8th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan
"BANCA" (Cargo)	6,000	14th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan

**WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.**

Tickets Interchangeable.  
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans (free of charge).  
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
Passes measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 in. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & POTTER, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.**

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

**O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAWANA MARU" ... Sunday, 5th Dec.

Call Marseilles

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS

DURBAN &amp; CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th Dec.

Taking Passengers

Bombay &amp; Colombo—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU" ... Saturday, 18th Dec.

SAIGON, HANGKOK &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Saturday, 4th Dec.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA

via Seattle and Vancouver—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Saturday, 11th Dec.

Taking Passengers

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMUR MARU" ... 27th Jan. 1921.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Thursday, 9th Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Tuesday, 7th Dec.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 6th Dec.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOI.

"SOBBU MARU" ... Thursday, 16th Dec.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 &amp; 745.

**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamers: Arr. Hongkong from Australia: Lr. Hongkong for Australia:

"CHANGSHA" ... 7th Dec. ... 12th Dec.

Bangkok, Saigon to Australia.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares: Cargo booked through to all Australia, New Zealand &amp; Tasmanian Ports. For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents. [42]

**T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA**

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

"THE FAIRWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
KORAMA MARU	30,000	... Dec. 17th
SHIRAKA MARU	30,000	... Dec. 31st
SHIRAKA MARU	30,000	... Jan. 18th
SHIRAKA MARU	30,000	... Feb. 7th
SHIRAKA MARU	30,000	... Feb. 24th

† Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE**

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALLISA ORTE, BALBOA, OALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA &amp; IQUIQUE.

Through by TRANS-ANDALUSIA ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TOKUYO MARU (Cargo only)	—	... Dec. 9th
KIYO MARU	17,500	... Jan. 10th, 1921.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. M. GRIFFITH, LTD.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	On or about 13th Dec.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, BINGA, POKE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"CHILI" 10,000	On or about 18th Dec.
	"AMAZONE" 10,000	On or about 31st Dec.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,

Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, &amp; VANCOUVER

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"CITY OF EPOKANE" ... Dec. 3rd.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"MONTAGUE" ... About Dec. 29th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Commerce points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

**THE ADMIRAL LINE.**

Telephone 3477 &amp; 3478.

Fifth Floor, HONG KONG.

**SERVICE to UNITED STATES**

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama,

S.S. "SURUGA" ... about 15th Dec.

For HAVANA, CUBA.

S.S. "SURUGA" ... about 15th Dec.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

**BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.****THE ADMIRAL LINE.**

TELEPHONE

3477 &amp; 3478

AGENTS

5th Floor

HONG KONG

1774

**CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.**

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA &amp; SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA" ... December 5th.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA &amp; AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents, 112, Cross Street Road Central.



